NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1876.

testimony, and after hearing the clear statement of Mr.

of Mr. Kerr-a name that had been borne with-

out reproach for many sessions of the House.

reputation of public men is among the best riches of the

intruly detract from the reputation of a public man, was

not only stabbing at his life and character, but was doing

the most fatal mischief to the success of the nation. I did not wait, he said, for this report to make

up my sind. With me, the long record of an honor-

able life outweighed and outweighs all the charges o

those loose defamers, who, these base times, encourage

detraction and scandal, and I only arise here on this

that, for one, as a representative of this American peo

ple, having before my eyes the honor of the people and the honor of the House, which is the honor of the people,

I am here to be able from the heart to say that whatever

shadow this momentary imputation might have cast on the days of the distinguished gentleman, the Speaker of

this House (days which some of us fear are numbered al-

ready), it is the unanimous voice of the people through

their r-presentatives that the character of a long and honorable life has protected him from the envenomed

shafts of malice, that the cloud is removed, and that if

his sun goes down it shall go down in full honor and in

the esteem of all honorable men of whatever party. [Ap

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE CHINESE TREATY BILL.

cept for commercial pursuits; and reciprocally, the

United States into the Chinese Empire, except for com-

rectain parameter. The joint resonance, as a function of California, was mended by the committee, by inserting the words "execut for commercial pursuits." The vote on its passage was Yeas, 128; Nars, 15; and the point of order that a prorum had not voted was raised, but afterwar d withrawn, and the joint resolution was declared passed by he requisite two-thirds majority. The vote lacked only we of being a uncommit.

DATE OF BARCOCK'S TRIAL FIXED

MacArthur, Mr. W. A. Cook, counsel for O. E. Babcock

the safe burglary, asked that an early day in July be

fixed for the trial. Mr. Cook stated that Gen. Babcock

men as Whitley, who will come on the stand as a per

rer. He asked that the case be taken up immediately

fier the 4th of July. District-Attorney Wells said that

be expected Whitley and Somerville would be put on the

he expected wantey and Sameryane waste op partial stand, and he suggested that the Court would not like to sit during August, and the trial would be a long one. He suggested Sept. 18 as the day to begin the trial. After some discussion, the 19th of September was fixed as the day, the Court announcing that it would reconvene or

WORD FROM THE PLAINS

meral from San Francisco to-day that a telegram from

ien. Kantz reports 300 Indians at Bowie The General

cill move next week. All the Indians seem to have

come in that will. The remainder-not more than 60-

seem to have gone to Sonora or Warm Springs Reserva-

MR. KERR'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

m, makes the following statement this aftern

Dr. G. W. Pope, Mr. Kerr's attending physi-

"Mr. Kerr had a severa attack of malarious fever and exhausting diarrhea, followed by violent enteralgia or

WASHINGTON NOTES.

St. Augustine's Church, built by colored Catholics, and

under the charge of Father Felix Barotti, a priest sent

Representative Bright, chairman of the Sub-Committee

on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, says the

ublished statement to the effect that the investigation f the "Kentucky mule case" has been retarded for a po-dical purpose or to affect Mr. Bristow before the Chiefa ati Convention is untrue.

The President returned to Washington this afternoon

from Annapolis, where he passed the day yesterday

o'clock, but in consideration of the illness of Mr. Blaine the investigation was not continued. Witnesses were ex-cused till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival of the

Vandalia at Aspinwall, June 2. The Richmond was at Cultao May 22.

[For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see 8th Page.]

GEORGE D. LORD'S CASE.

A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS UNTIL JULY 10.

sired to present the case to a higher court for review

principally on two important legal propositions, and

Counsel then asked for a stay of sentence until the bill

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.-At the afternoon

from Rome to undertake a colored mission here, was dedi-

vas anxious for a trial, he protesting that he should not

ompelied to rest under the charges made by such

This afternoon in the Criminal Court, Judge

arged with others with conspiracy in connection with

mercial pursuits. The joint resolution, as originally is

WASHINGTON, M nday, June 12, 1876.

plause on both sides of the House.]

two of being a quorum

eccasion to carry out, by my voice and my vote, the idea

ountry, and the man or men who would unjustly and

Hurlbut of Illinois, and a Republican, said the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## ECHOES FROM CINCINNATI.

BLAINE'S ILLNESS USED AS A WEAPON. CONKLING'S FRIENDS MAKING CAPITAL OUT OF IT-BLAINE STILL LEADING - ACTION OF THE EMPIRE STATE DELEGATION-THE BAY STATE MISSES

SUMNER AND WILSON. Probably the most striking fact of the news from Cincinnati this morning is that the friends of Mr. Conkling, who are working very hard, are trying to break down Mr. Blaine's support by arguments derived from his sudden illness. Only the Vermont and Michigan following of Mr. Blaine, however, is wavering at present, and his nomination on the is predicted. Mr. Conkling is gaining Southern delegates, taking away votes Mr. Morton. The New-York delegamet in secret session yesterday and adopted the resolve of the State Convention in regard ito Mr. Conkling, in spite of a speech against it by Mr. Curtis. Of the 70 delegates, 68 are for Mr. Conkling; Mr. Curtis and Mr. Low are for Bristow. Marshall O. Roberts was chosen Vice-President from New-York, William Orton as member of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and Charles E. Smith member of that on resolutions. It is now certain that only a few votes from Pennsylvania can be delivered to Mr. Conkling. That gentleman, however, is now claimed to be a sure second in strength to Mr. Blaine. It is said that Mr. Morton will be dropped entirely early in the balloting.

RESULTS OF THE DAY'S WORK. BLAINE AHEAD AND CONKLING A GOOD SE OND MR. MOSTON LIKELY TO BE DROPPED EARLY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, June 12.-The net result of to-day's work is, on the whole, favorable to Mr. Blaine. The only serious defection in his ranks is that in Michigan, and the gains in other quarters more than compensate for that. His forces are thoroughly united and confident, and are working with a much more earnest will than those of any other candidate. The precarious condition of Mr. Blaine's health has not discouraged them in the least. Mr. Coukling has made some important gains, especially in the South, chiefly at Mr. Morton's expense, and may now be considered easily second on the list. Mr. Morton and Mr. Bristow have lost ground, the former more than the latter, and the indications at present are that Mr. Morton will be the first out of the race among the actual candidates. Mr. Hayes has made some small gains, chiefly in Michigan, but not enough to advance his prospects materially. It now seems probable that unless Mr. Blaine should be withdrawn on account of his ill health, the contest will early be narrowed down to a fight between those old-time opponents, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling, with the chances decidedly in favor of the former. The Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, 164 strong, arrived to-night. A vote was taken in the Club on the cars, and Blaine received 142 votes. Gen. H. H. Bingham, who came with the Club, says that there are 50 Blaine votes in the Pennsylvania delegation, and after one vote has been cast by the delegation for Hartranft there will be "a row."

Ameeting consisting of one representative from each Blaine delegation was held this evening. No doubtful or contested States were included, and no votes counted from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, or Okio, where some of Mr. Biaine's strength is expected to be developed; but the canvass was made it was found that Mr. Blaine at the least have 290 votes on the first ballot, 350 on the second, and will be nominated on the third unless some mistake was made in the count. Each representative said that the friends of Mr. Blaine in his delegation were never more hepeful or deter mined, and that the enthusiasm in his behalf was constantly increasing. A committee to be known as the Blaine Executive Committee, which is to take the management of affairs before the Convention was appointed and has already begun its work.

EFFECTS OF MR. BLAINE'S ILLNESS. NO LOSS OF REAL STRENGTH-MICHIGAN DELEGATES UNDECIDED-ARGUMENTS NOW USED BY HIS OP-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, June 12.-Mr. Blaine's sudden illness has added another to the list of striking drantatic incidents which have made the Centennial Presidential canvass thus far one of the most memorabl in the history of the country. Coming suddenly and unexpectedly, when his hopes and those of his polit ical friends were highest, and when the most coveted prize in the gift of the American people seemed almost within his reach, the news fell upon the country like the dark cloud of a national calamity. For a moment, while it was uncertain how serious the sickness was and what might be its result, all enmity seemed to be forgott a and all rivalry to give place to a feeling of the most heartfelt sympathy for the man who, after battling so long and so gallantly in defense of his character and reputa tion, seemed to have yielded at length to discass caused by the terrible mental strain to which he had been subjected. Here in Cincinnati it put a stop at once to caucusing and canvassing. Crowds gathered in the hotel corridors around the Blaine headquarters and before the bulletin boards of the newspaper offices, eager to hear the latest news from Mr Blaine's bedside. Everywhere expressions of sorrow were heard, and hopes for his speedy recovery as

But it was not long before the new phase which the canvass was likely to assume in case of Mr. Blaine's serious or permanent illness, began to be discussed, and the more indiscreet of his political opponents did not conceal their desire to divide his gar ments at once, or at least to see how his crown would fit the heads of their favorite candidates. The most exaggerated reports were circulated, especially at the Grand Hotel, where the friends of two of Mr. Blaine's rivals have their headquarters; and so positively and persistently were these stories repeated that many were prone to believe that the truth about his sickness was only partially admitted, and that the case was much worse than it had been reported to be. But frequent dispatches were received until past midnight by Congressmen Frye and Hale, each more assuring than the last, and the friends of the ex-Speaker scouted the idea that his sickness was at all serious. "Mark my words, said one of them, " he will be making a personal explanation in the House to-morrow."

NEW ELEMENT IN THE SITUATION. Still after the latest bulletin was received the excitement was far from having subsided. It cannot be denied that Mr. Blaine's sickness has thrown a new and very perplexing element into the situation here, which was before sufficiently complicated. Up to the time when the news of it was received the whole drift for 24 hours had been in Mr. Blaine's favor. The delegations from the North-West, upon which his friends depended for so many of their votes, came in one after another in rapid succession almost solid and very enthusiastic in their support of him. The exciting dramatic events of the past two weeks in Washington seem to have welded his friends together, and the sneers which were frequently heard on Saturday when any reference was made to the organization of the Blaine forces gave place to a widespread alarm among his opponents that he would be nominated on the first or second

A gleam of light was also let in upon the tactics of the Morton and Conkling men, and a partial explanation discovered of their apparent confidence in their ultimate success. All their calculations had been based upon the theory that the Mulligan letters had really destroyed Mr. Blaine's prospects. They admitted that he might hold nearly all the delegates his friends had claimed for one ballot, but they

divided among the other candidates. But the mentioned, while about others there is no air of Blaine delegations, as they arrived, showed none of | probability, that lakewarmness that was expected. They were generally the most united and enthusiastic of any here, and were led by men who were generally earnest and skillful. Breaks, it was found, were more likely to occur among the delegates credited to other candidates, and the conviction was rapidly taking possession of the politicians assembled here that Mr. Blaine's nommation was almost certain.

What change has his sickness produced ! None. certainly, in his own (Maine) delegation. The leaders of that will not listen to the suggestion that his illness is in the least serious, and they have entered upon their work to-day with more zeal and determination apparently than if this discouraging circumstance had not occurred.

STATE OF THE EX-SPEAKER'S SUPPORT. The same may be said of the leading Blaine delegations of the North-West. Illinois stands firm, and the members of the delegation are doing effective work with doubtful or wavering men from other States. Wisconsin remains a unit, and has set up in its room a beautiful blue and gold banner inscribed with Mr. Blaine's name. Iowa is unanimous. Minnesota is for Mr. Blaine, with the exception of one delegate, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado are solid, and all of them evince a determination to stand by their candidate until the fight is over. There is a serious defection from Blaine in the Michigan delegation, or rather those of Mr. Blaine's friends who have counted on securing a large majority of the delegates from that State have made a mistake. The estimate of it most favorable to Mr. Blaine which I have heard to-day is that he will have onethird of it, while the truth probably is that, as it now stands, he is likely to receive only one or two votes in all from Michigan, and may not hold even

Mr. Bristow's friends claim one-half of the dele gation, and say that the remainder will be divided among other candidates.

But the defection in the Michigan delegation doe not seem to bave resulted from alarm on account of Mr. Blaine's sickness. On the other hand, there has probably been less change of sentiment among the delegates than is generally supposed. The most of them who now announce themselves as anti-Blaine never favored his nomination. The Vermont delegation is another about which there is some doubt. It may agree to vote as a unit for Mr. Blaine on the first ballot, but after that is likely to split up. Mr. Blame is apparently sure to-receive about six votes from this State who will stand by him, and Bristow and Conkling will each get some. Well informed politicians from that State, not members of the delegation, express the opinion that the entire delegation could be united in the support of Mr. Wheeler.

But neither the divisions in Vermont nor those in Massachusetts, which will be spoken of elsewhere, have occurred since yesterday; so that, to sum up the case, there are up to this evening no signs that those frierds of Mr. Blaine upon whom he has depended for his first and permanent support, have any present idea of deserting him, and will not entertain the proposition unless the reports in regard to his health are much more discouraging than any which have yet been received.

WHERE THE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN UNFAVORABLE. But among those who are opposed to him and those who entertain lingering doubts of the wisdom of nominating him at all, but who were looked upon as open to conviction, the effect of Blaine's illness has been unfavorable to his success. It gives the advocates of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Morton and Mr. Bristow a new and to some extent a very effective argument against Mr. Blame's nomination. They urge the subtle character of all brain diseases, the tardiness with which patients recover from them, and assert that, under the most favorable circumstances, he cannot be expected to take that active and effective part in the campaign which has they say also that it is absolutely necessary in brain diseases that the patient shall be kept perfectly quiet, and especially that he shall engage in nothing that is exciting in its tendency, and add that, though he may temporarily recover, the party can have no assurance that he will not suffer from a secand attack of the same or a similar nature, and dis before the eampaign is over.

Taking all these things into consideration, the question is asked, Can the Republican party afford take such a risk at this time! Can it afford to run the risk of being left in the midst of the campaign without a candidate? What should we do in such a case? Should we allow the National Comnittee to choose the new candidate, or should we call another meeting of the Convention ? To either plan there are almost unanswerable objections. That the National Committee is not always able to satisfy the party is proved by the fact that much grumbling has been indulged in at the selection of Cincinnati as the place for holding the Convention which meets on Wednesday next. Besides, while we may be willing to allow the National Committee to select the place where the Convention shall meet, the people would not intrust to that body so important a duty as that of the selection of a candi-

But the objections to calling another meeting of the Convention are equally great. The expense is enormous, and, besides, it might occur late in the campaign, when the most of the work ought to be completed. The Republican party cannot afford to throw away any of its chances this year, and it might be that it would if it nominated Mr. Blaine in his present condition of health. This is a sample of what is said by the anti-Blaine canvassers to doubtful or wavering delegates to-day, and it cannot be denied that it is likely to have some effect.

NECESSITY OF RECOVERY TO-DAY. It will certainly be up-hill work for Mr. Blaine's managers to secure new converts unless his recovery to-morrow is very rapid, and they would be pretty are to lose ground if he should suffer a relapse, but as yet it must be said there are no signs that he has lost any of his popularity. Since he was stricken down yesterday, many of the more thoughtful Republicans now in Cincinnati, including some who are not counted among Mr. Blaine's supporters, look with great apprehension upon the possible with drawal of his name on account of his sickness, had retained his health, and combinations had been made against him too strong to overthrow, he might have named the nominee; but if his name should now be removed from the list of candidates on ac count of his sickness, his forces, deprived of their natural leader, would be likely to break up into as many factions as there were remaining candidates. and be scattered abroad in such a way that none could predict what the result would be. The Con vention might make an accidental nomination, and the experience of the country with accidental nominations and accidental Presidents has not been an encouraging one.

In such a contingency as that named, that is, the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine's name on account of his sickness, the supporters of Mr. Conking profess themselves as almost certain of securing enough of the Blaine delegates to nominate New-York's "favorite son," with the help of their original strength and that which they would get elsewhere. And the managers for other candidates are equally sanguine

BARGAINS AND RUMOPED COALITIONS. Mr. Blaine's sudden illness has caused the editors of The Cincinnati Gazette and The Commercial newspapers to suspend their attacks upon him, and the issues of both to-day had few but kind words about him. The air of Cincinnati has been full to-day of rumors of bargains and combinations in favor of the different candidates, the object generally being to secure the "second choice" votes when the name of any candidate shall be withdrawn, or the delahoped that after that a bad break would occur in his | gates shall think it uscless to vote longer to him

forces and that much of his support would be Some of these reports are too ridiculous to be even

An apparent disposition to cultivate a friendly feeling for each other has been frequently remarked among the supporters of Mr. Bristow and Mr. Morton, and it would not be at all strange if the votes of the latter, or a considerable number of them, should, at some stage of the Convention work, be transferred to the former. So, too, Morton seems to be the second choice of some of the Western Bristow men. The Eastern supporters of Mr. Bristow could never vote for Morton on account of his loose currency views. Some very shrewd friends of Mr. Blaine, noticing this friendliness between the supporters of these two Western candidates, are working to turn it to the account of their favorite with a view of capturing the entire combination. It is difficult to predict what will be the result of all this

CONKLING HOLDS NEW-YORK. ANIMATED SECRET SESSION OF THE DELEGATION-CURTIS'S FIGHT AGAINST VOTING AS A UNIT-THE DELEGATES ALL DECLARE THEMSELVES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CINCINNATI, June 12 .- The New-York delegation met for the first time to-day, and took a vote which showed two delegates for Mr. Bristow-George William Curtis and A. A. Low-the remainder for Mr. Conkling. The attempt of some of the Conkling men to force a unit vote failed, and considerable bad feeling was visible in the debate, which became quite heated at times. The meeting lasted three hours. Three delegates were absent. Senator Robertson, Speaker Husted, and B. R. Wendell, the former two having stopped at Columbus-it is said by prominent New-Yorkers to see Gov. Hayes, for what purpose it does not appear. Andrew D. White, delegate at large, was not present, but was represented by his alternate, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, as it was announced some months ago in THE TRIBUNE he would be. While the meeting was in progress, the Republican Club of New-York, wearing the Conkling badge of blue and headed by the 9th Regiment Band, entered the Grand Hotel and filled the rotunda. The band played for an hour or more. Silken banners bearing Conkling's name were planted against the marble columns, and there was considerable cheering by the 200 officeholders who were on the ground.

The delegation met in secret session shortly after 10 o'clock in the headquarters at the Grand Hotel, and was called to order by Mr. Cornell, on whose motion ex-Congressman Theodore M. Pomeroy was elected Chairman of the delegation and H. A. Glidden. Clerk of the State Senate, was made Secretary. Marshall O. Roberts of New-York was then designated as the Vice-President from New-York in the Convention; William Orton of New-York as member of the Committee on Permanent Organization; Charles E. Smith of The Albany Journal as member of the Committee on Resolutions; and Congressman Thomas C. Platt on that of Contested Seats.

Congressman John D. Lawson offered a resolution to the effect that the Chairman of the delegation be directed to cast the 70 votes of the State of New-York for Roscoe Conkling for President. The resolution named no limit as to the number of times the vote should be east in this way. Mr. Curiis at once rose and suggested that, inasmuch as the delegation was not yet full, the matter be laid upon the table until the evening before the Convention, pleading that e of the delegates had not arrived, and that time should be given for consultation. Senator Prince, Mr. Cartis's colleague, sustained him in this view, but at the same time said in substance that he was going to give Mr. Conkling a complimentary vote. Congressman Lawson defended his resolution on the ground that unity and harmony of action are required in order to present a bold irgut to the enemy. Ex-Congressman Hotchkiss also spoke in favor of the resolution, and made an ardent Conkling speech. Henry R. Jones of The Ogdensburgh Journal, and known as a strong friend of William A. Wheeler, said that while he is disposed to vote for Mr. Conkling, he wants freedom of action in the matter, and he proposed an amendment to the effect that the Chairman of the delegation be requested to east the vote of the delegation on each ballot in accordance vith the individual views of each member. Mr. Pomercy, the Chairman, stated it as his opinion at this stage of the proceedings that the delegation has no right, under the resolution of the Syracuse Conmotion to lay Congressman Lawson's resolution on the table, neither side earing to press the parliamentary point that such debate was out of order.

Senator Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo proposed a econd amendment directing the chairman of the delegation to cast the votes of the 70 delegates for Mr. Conkling, except where any individual member indicated a different choice. There was bitter discussion of the original resolution. Judge Edick of Otsego, ex-Congressman Hotchkiss, and H. Hakes supported if, and ex-State Senator W. J. Humphrey opposed it. Senator Woodin, though not a Conkling man, made a strong speech against the resolution, on the ground taken by the chairman that the dele gation could not with propriety enlarge the commission which it had received from the Syracuse Convention, and that as there was no positive instruc-tions by that Convention, there was no ground for the resolution. A. A. Low of Brooklyn spoke against the resolution and District-Attorney Phelps in its favor. Mr. Orton favored it, though not so strenuously as some others, and in the course of his remarks moved that the roll be called and each dejerate be asked to name his choice for President. Mr. Cornell, however, asked Mr. Orton to withdraw his motion for a moment, and offered, as a substitute for Congressman Lawson's resolution, that portion of the resolution adopted by the Syracuse Convention which presented the name of Roscoe Conkling as the choice of the Republicans of New-York, the portion which pledged to him 35 electoral votes of New-York in case of his nomination being omitted. THE SPEECH OF MR. CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis then made a speech of considerable length, covering in some respects the same grounds as his speech at the Syracuse Convention. He rose, he said, to ask Mr. Cornell how to interpret that resolution. To interpret that resolution, of course the action of the Syracuse Convention must be consulted; at that Convention there was a very warm discussion in the Committee on Resolutions in which it was at first proposed that the delegation be instructed, and the resolution of presentation was put forward by the Committee on Resolutions as a compromise, and was suggested to him in Syracuse as a compromise. While he still felt that it was his duty to oppose that resolution, the fact remained that it was not, in his view, a resolution of instruction. On this point he stated again some of the arguments presented by him at Syracuse. He took the ground the Convention to be held on Wednesday is a Convention not of States but from the people; that the majority of representatives assembled in National Convention would determine whom the Republican party would present to the nation as a candidate for the Presidency. He held that he presents a constituency; that constituency expects him to vote not as the State of New-York, but as the individual representative of his constituency. In that matter, said he, the State Convention could not lay the tip of its finger on my shoulder. He was frank to say that under no circumstances could be be restrained in his action by the action of the delegation in attempting to instruct him. He gave notice that he should vote as his judgment dictated. He felt constrained to oppose Mr. Conkling from the clearest conviction of dutya man with whom up to the time of the Syracuse Convention his personal relations had been of WASHINGTON.

BELIEF THAT HE WILL BE ON HIS FEET SOON-

continues to improve from hour to hour, and, if the judgment of his physician is to be taken, he will be on his feet by Wednesday. Every precaution has been taken to keep him quiet, and no noise is allowed to reach his ears. The street has been barricaded to prevent horses and wagons disturbing him, and all noises in the house have been stilled. Under the complete rest which he has had since a few hours after he was taken down, he has shown the most rapid and satisfactory improvement, and his mental condition is strengthening every hour. He moves in his bed, turning from side to side easily, and makes his wants intelligible. should be stated, however, that he has thus far held no connected conversations with friends, nor has he been permitted to speak except a word or two at a time. His appetite is good and he wants to eat more than is given him. This morning he drank some beef tea, and to-night he ate quite heartily of tea and toast and asked for more. He fully appreciates his position, knows where he is, and the threads of the accident are gradually coming to him. He knows he is very sick and that it is important for him to rest and keep still. He continues to sleep a good deal, and to-night he is so much better that his wife will trust him in other hands. His two sons, Walker and Emmons one a student in Yale and the other in Harvard, ar

There was a profound feeling of sympathy among Senators and Members at the Capitol to-day, and the accident and its relation to the Cincinnati Convention was the only topic discussed. Both houses esto the Burlingame Treaty of July 28, 1868, to the followsayed to do business, but it was plain to the observer that the minds of the legislators were in other ingeffect: The United States of America do hereby reserve the right to regulate, restrict, or prevent the imm directions. The Senate finally adjourned until gration of Chinese subjects into the United States, ex-Thursday, and on that day will adjourn until Friday, when the impeachment proceedings will be resumed. Emperor of China does reserve the right to regulate, restrict, or prevent the immigration of citizens of the

illness cannot be disguised, and it is appreciated by both friend and foe. It is evident here that both are working to obtain advantage of the other. On the one hand, the enemies of Mr. Blaine are endeavoring to create the impression that he is in a desperate condition, and cannot recover for some time, if ever But his sanguine friends would have it understood that he is, with the exception of weakness, in fair bodily condition, and strong as usual mentally. Neither is to be fally believed. Mr. Blaine has been very sick, and is yet very sick, but he is in no sense dangerously so. This is given after full and unrestrained conversation with his family

Mr. Blame does not talk in continuous sentences, but his improvement has been so marked and so rapid that, if the same ratio is continued, it does not in unreasonable to suppose that it will be many days before his mental faculties are entirely restored Physically he appears strong. He turns himself readily in bed, and his limbs obey the will of his mind. It is not unreasonable to say, from appearances, that he would be able to stand, and possibly

The following telegram was sent by Dr. Verdi this cening to Congressman Hale at Cincinnati: "Mr. Blaine's condition has steadily improved all day. Another night's rest, it is expected, will restore so much of his nervous power as to have his exhaustion entirely disappear. It is now only a question of time for a restoration of his usual strength."

SITTING IN HIS CHAIR.

gram was sent to Congressman Hale at 11:30 o'clock

veral minutes and conversed with his physiciaus. I gaining strength steadily. G. W. Pore, M. D. Washington, D. C., 11:30 p. m. T. S. VERDI, M. D.

neuralgia of the abnormal nerves. The disease is now under control. He had a very good night, and felt de-eldedly better to-day. Should no untoward symptons occur, he will convalesce rapidly, and be restored to his usual health in a few days." Mrs. Blaine and others that he entirely coincides with Dr. Verdi in regarding every symptom of Mr. Blaine's condition as very favorable. The Sub-Judiciary Committee to-day addressed a letter to vention, to direct the vote to be cast as a unit. All | Mr. Blaine's physicians, inquiring as to the probable time that he will be able to appear before the Committee, and have dismissed the witnesses for two

ral. There is no change from the very encouraging signs manifested during the afternoon and night.

A SOFT-MONEY SIDE SHOW. THE ORGANIZERS OF THE BLANTON DUNCAN CON-

VENTION REPEATING THE TRICK THIS YEAR. IOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, June 10.-Judge Edmunds, theaster and Secretary of the Republican Courses sional Committee, is now organizing a Democratic soft-money demonstration, to take place at St. Louis during money demonstration, to take place at 5s, loss during the meeting of the National Democratic Convention. Mr. Edmunds has been for several days in communication with certain persons here professing to be Democrats, to whom a large sum of money has been offered for the purpose of The Sub Judie ary Committee met this morning at 10 string up a row" on the money question at Mr. Edmunds did the same thing 1872. After the nomination of Mr. Greeley attempt was made to promote a Democratic schism, and the anti-Greeley Convention, called by Col. Blanton Duncan, met at Louisville. That affair was organized by Mr. Edmunds and the expenses were paid out of the Republican campaign fund under his control. This is no secret, for Mr. Edmunds has fre quently aduded to the matter, taking much credit to him self for his eleverness of management. He had agents in every state, and supplied them with money. One man in Michigan received 55,000. Many who went into the novement were honest in their professions, but it was neverthele as a side show to the Republican circuit it is hardly possible that the same thing can be done again, but it is certain that Mr. Edmunds intends to try it. session to-day George D. Lord appeared, accompanied by his counsel, the Hon. A. P. Laning. Mr. Laning de-

SPEAKER KERR HONORED.

UNANIMOUS REPORT OF VINDICATION UNANI-

Washington, June 12.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department made a report to day in the case of Speaker Kerr, in which he is entirely exenerated from the charges made against him. The repert was signed by every member of the Committee, and adopted in the House by a unanimous rising vote. On motion of a Republican memit was ordered that a certified copy the day's proceedings in his case be furnished to Mr. Kerr. When the resolutions had been read Mr. Danford, a Republican from Ohio, and one of the Committee, gained the floor, and said that it was an act of simple justice to make the report. He spoke of the unfortunate circumstances which presented themselves at the threshold of the inquiry-as to Mr. Kerr, a Demecrat from Indiana, giving Green, a Republican from New-York-and said that had it not been for that elreumstance the Committee would not have deemed it worth while to even enter in the investigation. He was happy to say, however, that he has no idea that, so far as the corrup tion of Mr. Kerr was concerned, there was a single sem tilla of truth in Harney's testimony. It was a fals hood, taken advantage of by a bad man for the purpose of attempting to blacken the reputation of a good man. [Applause.] He spoke these investigations, used by bad men like Harney, as being the very worst instruments toat can be used in a country like this. The testimony of Harney was but the natural outgrowth of these investigations. Cammittees of the House had been seen this session mousing around and dragging the public life and private correspondence of cilizens into publicity; publishing even the bank accounts of officials, without charges and without specifications.

He was happy to say that after passing through all the

Kerr, who gave to the Committee a satisfactory explana-tion of his appointment of Greene (that he had no appli-MR. BLAINE IMPROVING. cation from his own district, and that he had offered the &c.), the testimony was clear and conclusive as to the POLITICAL EFFECTS OF HIS CONDITION DISmocence of Mr. Kerr in the matter. But there was CUSSID IN WASHINGTON. another thing that weighed in his (Mr. Danford's) mind (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) about all those circumstunces; that was the good name

Washington, June 12 .- Mr. Blaine's condition rived here this morning. Mr. Blaine spoke to both and embraced them.

The importance and significance of Mr. Blaine's physician and other consulting physicians, also with every member of his family, including Gail Hamilton.

to walk, by to-morrow, if his head would permit.

tion, New-Mexico. The Chiricalinas seem to have be over-estimated heretofore. The troops are sconting t stranglets. They will be at their posts before the end-the month. G.n. Sherd'an telegraphs to Gen. Sherma has departure for the Red Cloud Agency, where he wi have a personal observation of the movement connects with the present campaign against hostile tribes.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
WASHINGTON, June 12.—The following tele-

Mr. Blaine has arisen from his bed, sat on his chait

Surgeon-General Barnes stated this afternoon to

LATER.-At this hour, 1:30 a. m., Mr. Blaine is mictly sleeping, his breathing being perfectly natu-

asked for 30 days to make up a bill of exceptions, and a stay of sentence in the mean time to take up the case by MOUSLY ADOPTED-TRIBUTE FROM REPUBLICAN | certiorari. The Court said that if the case be taken up on a writ of certiorari it could not be removed from th Supreme Court, and with a writ of error the court of last

Counsel then asked for a stay of sentence until the bill of exceptions were prepared, and should they find it necessary they would apply for a writ of error.

The District-Attorney said that the Court fully understood the case, and it was unuccessary for him to suggest in the matter. Judge Daniels then postponed the final disposition of the matter until the loth of July at 2 o'clock. He said that the request of the defendant's counsel, under the circumstances, was not unreasonable, and that a delay until that time would be of no lujury to the interests of the public. The Court accordingly adjourned till the time stated. The same ball and security are still holding.

resort would be reached.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, June 12.—By direction of the Secretary of War Capt. C. Bryant, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Watervillet Arsenal, New York, and ordered to the Constructor of Ordnance at the Ordnance Agency, New-York City, for assignment to foundery duty. Second-lend. Robert London, 5th Cavafre, is relieved from du.y at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., and ordered to join his company.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. St. Albans, June 12.—Edward A. Pierce, clerk for B. F. Robinson, the dry goods dealer, has abscended with

Chicago, June 12,-In the trial of Alderman E. T. Calleaton, or complicity in the whicky frames, the pay have found the defendant guilty.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 12.—George Ledward, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Singlantly killed here this afternoon,

NASHUA, N. H., June 12.—Abigail Eastman com-aitted suicide here to-day by hanzing herself. Site owned roperty, but had the idea that she would come to want.

property, but had the size that she would come to want.

BINGHAMTON, June 12.—Patrick Quinlivan, a laborer, about 50 years old, attacked his wife to-day while intake, and supposing he had killed her committed suicide. Mrs. Quinlivan may survive.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 12.—The schooner Chromo ran into the railroad bridge this evening, knocking the section at the draw six inches out of line, and stopping all trains. The bridge will be repaired to-morrow.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. WITHDRAWAL OF THE TURKISH TROOPS FROM THE omination to two personal friends, who had declined it, SERVIAN FRONTIER. LONDON, Tuesday, June 13, 1876.

graph letter to Constantinople acknowledging his allegiance to Sultan Murad.

The Turk'sh corps of observation on the Servian frontier has been ordered to withdraw. It is supposed this is done at the instigation of the British Governm Sultan Murad has notified the Khedive of Egypt that he will soon sanction the privileges which were granted

the Khediye by the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

FRENCH AFFAIRS. Paris, Monday, June 12, 1876.

A meeting in favor of the Philadelphia delegation of French workmen was held to-day. M. Naquet, member of the Chamber of Deputies, was Chairman, and several other Deputies were present. The business and objects of the workmen's delegation were discussed. Various speakers maintained that the delegates while in America should occupy themselves with inquiries into social as well as industrial matters, and some protested against undue interference of the French Government.

A meeting of the Cabinet is to be held to-morrow, when an important question will be brought up, which, it is feared, will lead to a difference between the President and the Ministers. The latter have resolved to support M. Renouard as candidate for the life Senatorship, made MacMahon is determined to support M. Buffet.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 13, 1876.

REPORTED MASSACRE BY THE RUSSIANS.

The Post's Berlin special says the Germania, an Ultramontane journal, publishes a private telegram, which reports that the Russian troops have massacred the Ruthenian Roman Catholics in Podlachia, even using The joint resolution reported by Representaon for that purpose tive Piper of California, from the Committee on Com-merce, and possed by the House under a suspension of EXTENSIVE FLOODS IN SWITZERLAND. rules to day, requests the President to submit to the BERNE, Monday, June 12, 1876. Government of the Chinese Empire an additional article

Serious inundations have occurred in Eastern switzerland, caused by heavy rains and the melting of the snow in the mountains. The railways are much damaged. The whole Canton of Thurgan is submerged;

many bridges and houses have been carried away, and several persons have been drowned. At Frauenfeld, the conital of the Canton, four inmates of a house were killed by the falling in of the walls. The Federal Couneil has delegated one of its members to proceed to Thur gan, and offer assistance to the inhabitants. THE EXTRADITION QUESTION UNSETTLED. LONDON, Monday, June 12, 1876.

In the lobby of the House of Commons tolight the opinion is general that the negotiations be-

tween the United States and Great Britain on the extradition question are again at a dead-lock. THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURRECTION. LONDON, Tuesday, June 13, 1876. The Standard's special dispatch from Vienna

states that the insurgent chiefs will hold a conference at Suttorina to consider the question of accepting the armistice offered by the Sultan. THE TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 12, 1876. An article in The Courier states that the number of magnificent steamships lying idle in Liverpool and Birkenhead docks is unparalleled in the history of commerce, and the probability is that the number will increase instead of diminish. One company is about to send their steamers Scotia, Calabria, and Cuba to the Clyde to await the revival of the Atlantic tra'e. This is Gen. Schofield telegraphs to the Adjutantnot to interfere, however, with their regular weekly serw ce to New-York, and fortnightly to Boston. There is n w some indication that although emigration and freight traffic show no sign of improvement, the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is beginning to attract passen gers. The steamer Bothnia on Saturday took 240 saloon day, is already engaged for a full compliment.

> EXTENSIVE FIRE IN KINGSTON. KINGSTON, Ont., June 12 .- About 9 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in an out-building in the rear of Horsey's hardware store on Princess-st. It spread with fearful rapidity, and soon Foot's bakery and Horsey's hardware store were consumed.
>
> The fire then communicated with Ferguson Block, oc-

> capied by Hardys, dry goods; Rigney, grocer, and Redlens, grocer. This block was one of the finest in the city, and was entirely destroyed to the west of Foot's bakery. The fire extended to the American Hotel, and to Bruce's block; thence west to Brown's new building, occupied by Brown, a druggist, and Stratton & Co.'s

> On north side of Princess-st., the Albion Hotel, straenan & Martin, hardware, Miss Douglass's residence, Heath & Gunn, druggists, Ruttan & Bailey, boot and shee store, were all destroyed. At this hour (11:30 p. m.) the fire is still burning furiously, but is thought to be under control.

> Several explosions of gunpowder took place in the hardware stores destroyed, causing quite a panic among the vast multitude of people assembled. The fire is the most disastrous that has occurred here for many years. The loss up to the present time will probably reach over

FOREIGN NOTES.

London, June 12 .- It is reported that The Scho has been sold by Albert Grant. MONTREAL, June 12 .- The resignation of

Sishop Bourget of this city has been tendered to and accepted by the Pope. TORONTO, Ont., June 12.-William Latch's steam saw-mill and nearly a million feet of lumber burned to-day at Waverley.

LONDON, June 12 .- In reply to Sir Henry

James, Mr. Bourke, speaking for the Government, said that Mr. Fish's dispatch of May 22 had been received, but is not answered yet. It could not therefore be com-municated to the House at present. LONDON, June 13 .- In Spain, the cereal

crops of the Provinces of Badajoz and Chidad-Real have been entirely destroyed by locusts. Over 6,000 tons of locusts have been burned with petroleum in trenches, and 15,000 soldiers have been occupied in destroying them. SENTENCE OF WHISKY CONSPIRATORS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.-Jacob Nunne-

macher and Christian Guenther, who were convicted of spiracy to defraud the revenue, were sentenced by Judge Dyer this morning, the former to five months imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, and the latter to three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. They are to e imprisoned in the county jail. Numemacher is a very old and wealthy clitzen.

KILLED BY AN INSANE PATIENT. CANANDIAGUA, N. Y., June 12 .- Dr. George Cook, President of the Brigham Hall Insane Asylum, w fatally stabled this morning by an insane patient named Brown. He died about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SINKING OF A GUNBOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12 .- The Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney, from Panama, brings news of the foundering of the Guatemalian gunboat Gen. Barreos off San Jose de Guatemala during a gale the week previous to the time the City of Sydney touched at that port—the 31st uit. The crew of the gunboat were saved, but 16 souliers went down with her.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—Earl D. Berry, editor of the Buffalo Morning Express, was married here this evening BOSTON, June 12.—The Special Committee re-orted in favor of the new sew.rag system to-day. The Com-nissioners contemplate an outray of \$3,500,000.

Boston, June 12.—An effort is being made to save the old south Church from destruction, and a public meeting till be held in the building to morrow to prevent it. MONTREAL, June 12.—Capt. Holcrow of the bark Lake Simcoe and his officers were heavily fined here to-day for inhuman freathe-at toward the cook, named Francois Mavy, on the passage irom Marsellies.

BOSTON, June 12.—Dom Pedro passed the day visiting the schools and the Institution for the Bim. In the evining he listened to a lecture by Prof. Wilham J. Marshall on the Yellowstone National Park.

on the Yellowstone National Park.

SYRACUSE, June 12.—The first State championship game of base-ball was played here to-day between the Ithaca Club and the States of Syracuse. It resulted in a victory for the former, after a well-played game, by a score of 5 to 4.

HOUTZDALE, Penn., June 12.—Yesterday the congregation of the Catholic Church assembled in their new but unfinished building. The gallery and the floor underneath full with a terrible crash, and D. C. Nelson, the contractor of the building, was killed.

See Fifth Page.